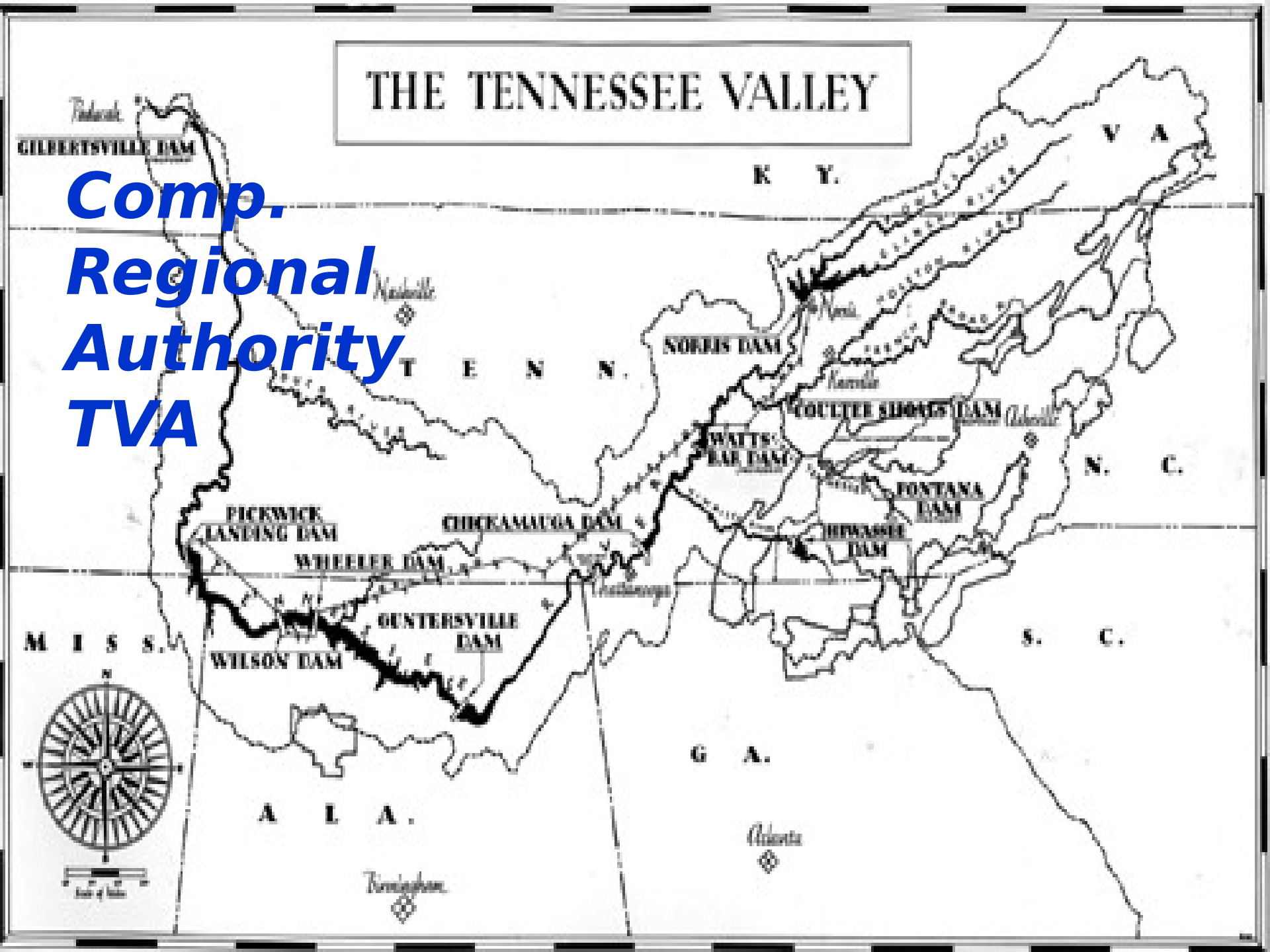
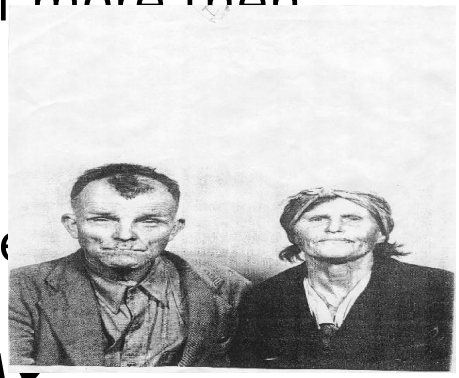



**Comp. Regional Authority TVA**

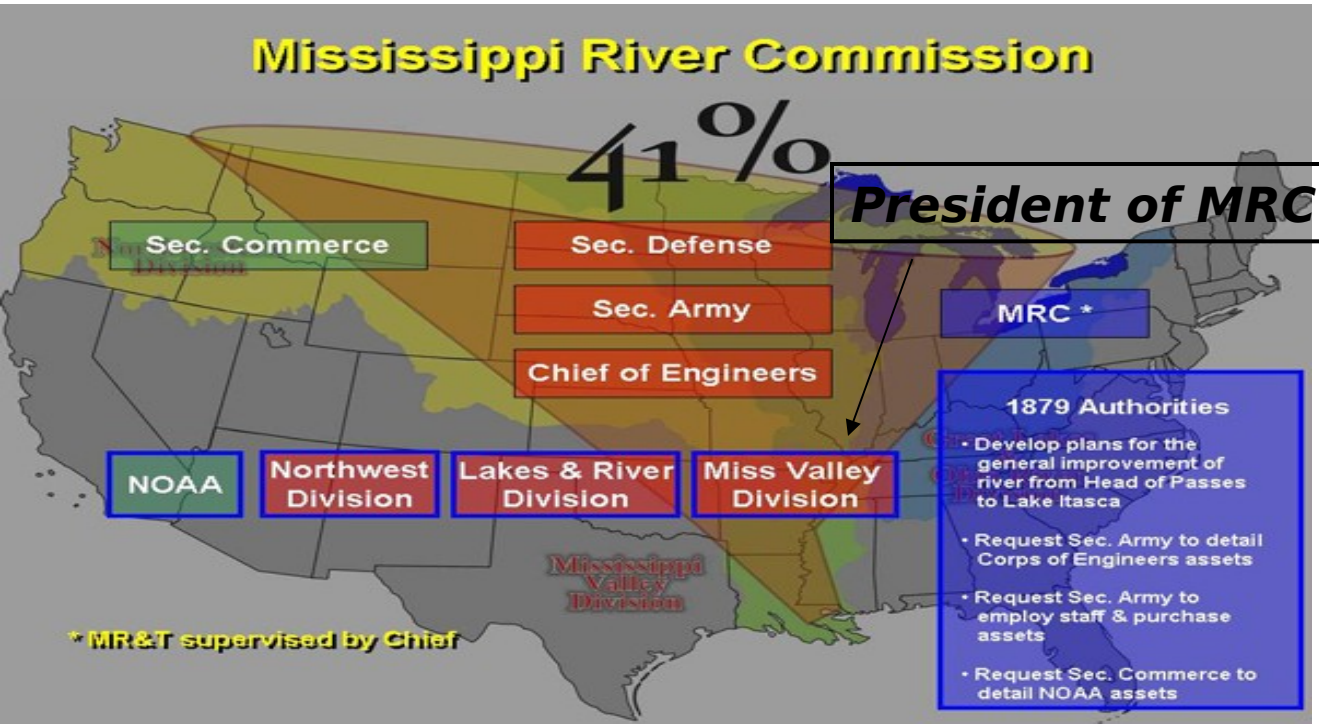
# Imagine a Place Where:

- 94% of property owners/98% of tenants have **no electricity**
- 30% of owners/41% of tenants **no toilets or outhouses**
- 65% of owners/ 78% of tenants must go **300 yards for water**
- 8% owners/3% tenants owned radios
- Less the 50% of owners/25% tenants read newspapers
- Less then 26% of owners/16% tenants own cars or trucks
- Over **60% of the horsepower required was from horses**/ 6% from electric stations
- More then 90% have **no lighting**
- More then 90% **no refrigeration** – thus loss of more then 25% of meat
- Most live on **subsistence farming**
- Over used **ruined soil**
- **Flooding** serious and repetitive to soil and citie



***THIS IS NOT A PART OF AFRICA TODAY***
***– IT IS THE TENNESSE VALLEY IN 1935***

# Federal River Commission


Mississippi River Commission
41%
President of MRC
Sec. Commerce
Sec. Defense
Sec. Army
Chief of Engineers
MRC *
1879 Authorities
• Develop plans for the general improvement of river from Head of Passes to Lake Itasca
• Request Sec. Army to detail Corps of Engineers assets
• Request Sec. Army to employ staff & purchase assets
• Request Sec. Commerce to detail NOAA assets
NOAA
Northwest Division
Lakes & River Division
Miss Valley Division
Mississippi Valley Division
* MR&T supervised by Chief

**Federal Commission**

**Federals Interests to Harmonize actions Along river**

**1879 Congress Passed the MRC to:**

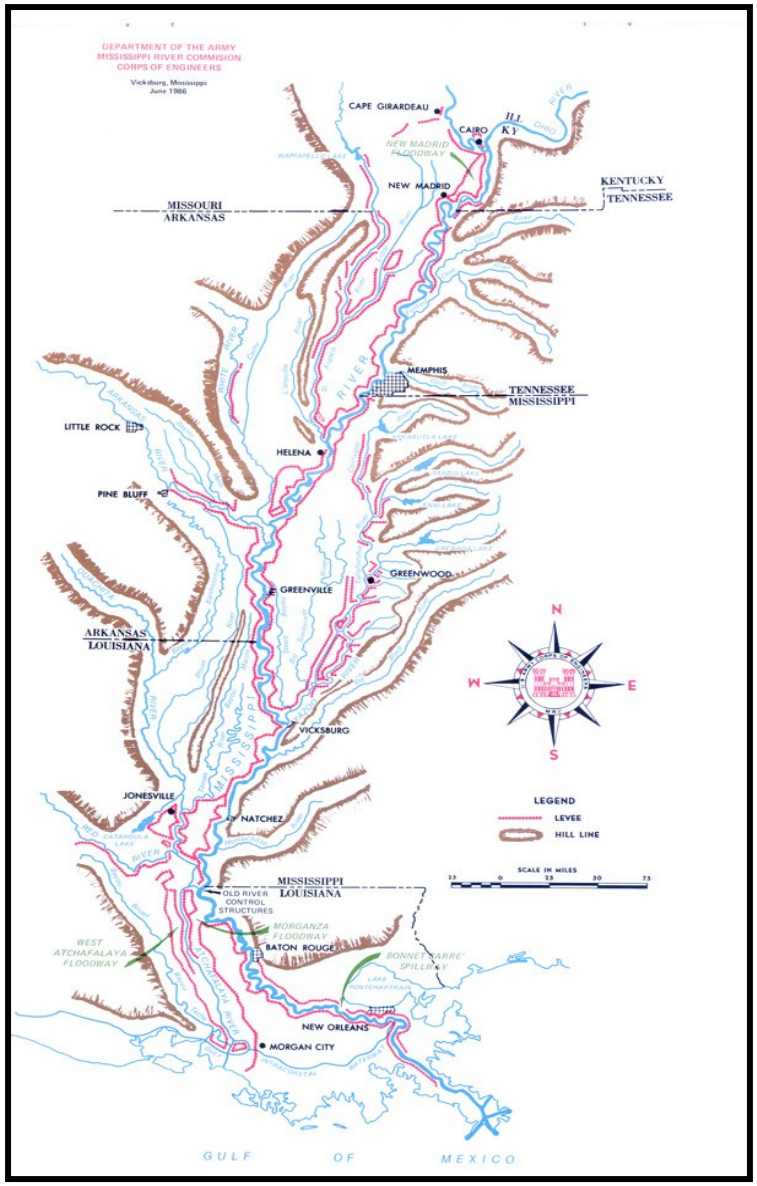
**1880 Harmonize river improvements;**

**Surveys; improve navigation; prevent floods; commerce**

**Tension b/w Federal and State actions on Flood Control:**

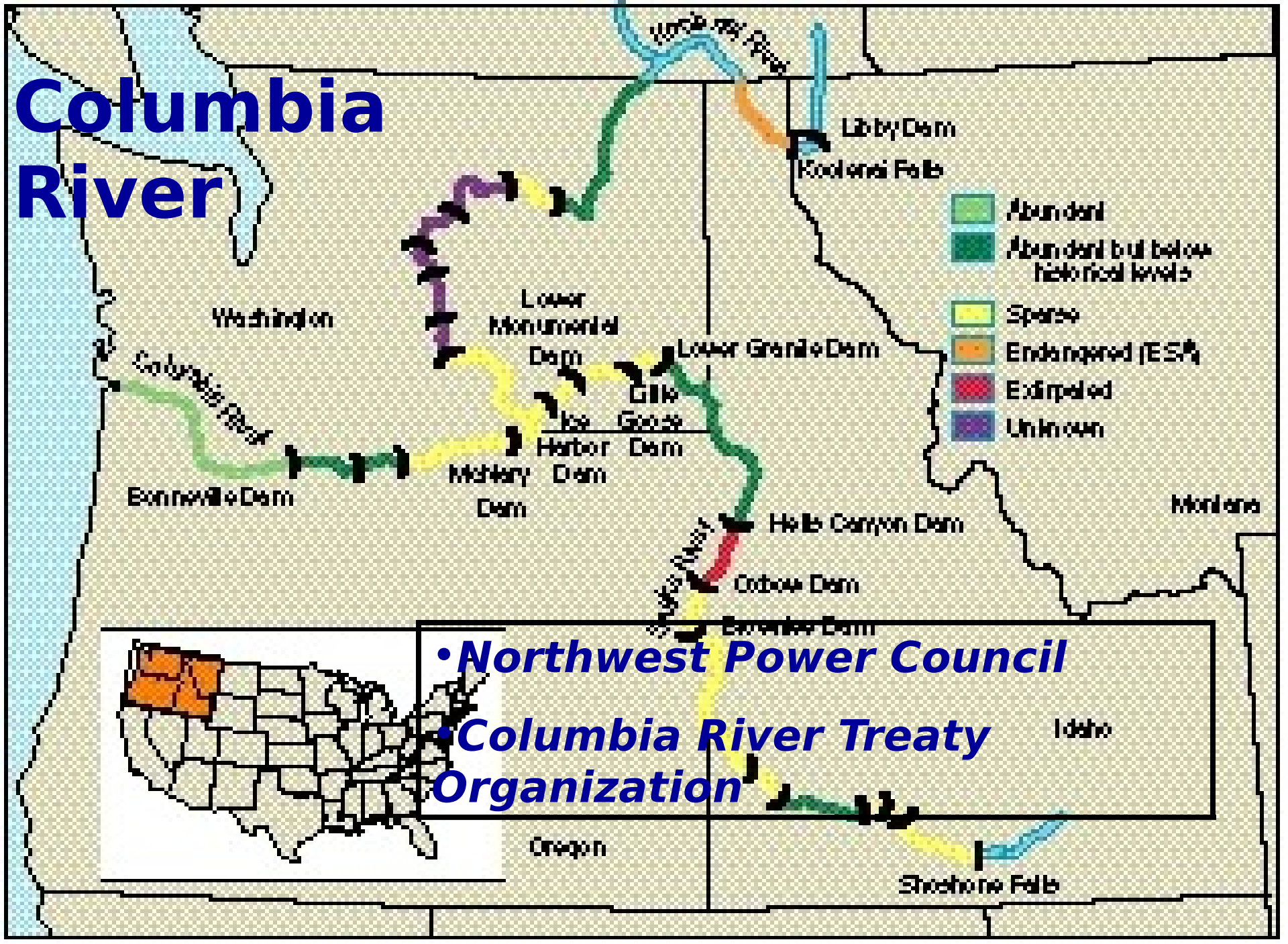
**Fed improvement only for navigation;**

# (MR&T) Mississippi River & Tributaries P
# 1928 Flood Control Act; 1928 - 2004




**Purposes:**
Navigation, Flood Control, Promote Commerce
**Includes:**
Levees
Floodways for excess flows
Channel improvements, stabilization
Tributary improvements; dams pumping, chann

**Largest Flood Control Program in World**
36,000 square mile
Designed to management “project Flood”
= 11% greater then 1927 flood
Investment is $425.50 billion b/w 1928 -2004 for $24 return on $1 invested


Columbia River
Libby Dam
Kootenai Falls
Abundant
Abundant but below historical levels
Sparse
Endangered (ESA)
Extirpated
Unknown
Washington
Lower Monumental Dam
Lower Granite Dam
Columbia River
Ice Harbor Dam
Little Goose Dam
Bonneville Dam
McNary Dam
Hells Canyon Dam
Montana
Snake River
Cobow Dam
Dworshak Dam
Idaho
Oregon
Shoshone Falls
•Northwest Power Council
•Columbia River Treaty Organization

# Columbia River

- **Worlds leading hydropower river with huge impact on fish, navigation, irrigation, recreation, indigenous cultures**
- **Oregon Montana, Idaho, Washington, Canada**
- **Basin 4th largest in US = size of France; 1,214 miles long; drains 259,000-square-mile basin**
  - **10 x flow of Colorado**
  - **2.5 x flow of the Nile**
- **ies, 13 dams**
- **2 la**
- **iabilit nds**

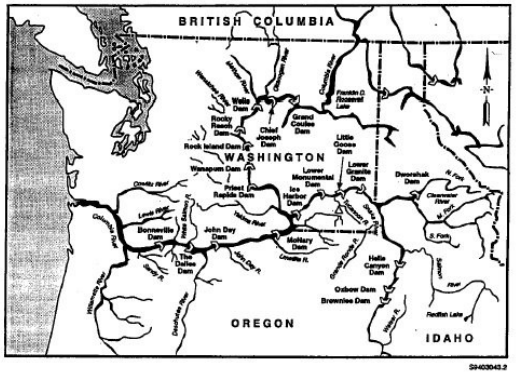
# Columbia Basin Inter-Agency Committe
# CBIAC (1943 – 1953)

Really Federal Committee to coordinate Federal Perspective on Columbia.
Objective was: "…Planning and executing of works for the control and use of t
Of the Columbia River System and the streams of the coastal drainage.."

Members:
- USACE, DOI, DOA, FPC Advised BPA
- 7 States Reps with advisory role only

Political Contexts:
- Hells Canyon Controversy
- Public vs. Private Power
- States vs. Federal Government
- Federal government conflicts among agencies
- Proposed CVA

# Hells Canyon High Dam; Proposed Federalizing of Snake; (CVA)




- Post war attempt to continue New Deal a
  to MOP &using water for social obje
- Part of “Basin movement” in US
- Eleanor Roosevelt and Ickles and others pushed CVA approach
- Initially BRec and USACE conflict on Hells Canyon:
  irrigation vs. larger MOP focus of navigation, FC and hydro
- CBIAC forces agreement among Feds on Federalization of Snake River
  CBIAC used to undercut President Truman on creating a CVA to do it: Truman looses
- Long standing Irrigation interests (built on result of 1903 Newlands Rec. Act) in Snake align with private power and State authorities to beat large dam on Hells canyon
  -Conflict over irrigation view versus hydro and cheap power as means to social change; irrigation wins

# Northwest Power Council

# Interstate Commissio

***Followed old Title II Pacific Northwest River Basin commission***

**Federal legislation 1980 established to:**

- **dev. 20 electric power plan for region**
- **dev. program to protect fish**
- **creation of forum among all stakeholders**

**8 appointees by governors – two from each state**

- **3 year terms**

**NO Federal Gov. representatives!**

- **47 person technical staff**

***If States did not act, then Federal would create Federal council***

# Northwest power council

- Authority: congress powerful coordinating means with little disruption
- Congress tells USACE, BRec, FERC to obey planning guidance of NWPCC
- Tension with Federal Agencies
- No authority in water rights
- No authority to modify State agency and tribal governments

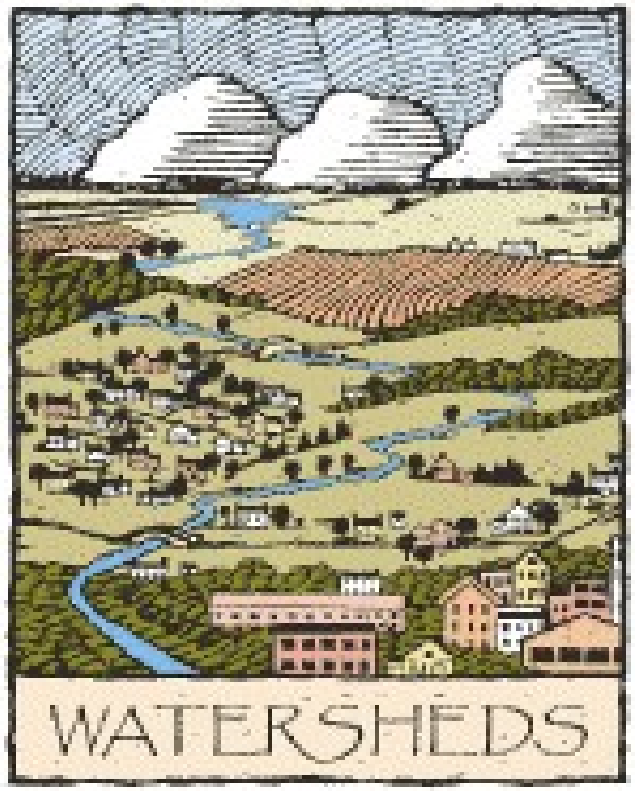
Budget requests within Bonneville Power Authority BPA

Builds on tradition of cross subsidies of hydro for other purposes; *hydro funds fish mitigation*

***Complex decision Rules: Majority vote based on a quorum of majority***

# Watershed Councils

- Renewing interest in RB's in
- Center = consensus building
  - "nested hydrological units
  - bottom up + top down
- +information exchange
- +holistic- adaptive approach
- +venue for dispute managem
- +coordination
- But consensus along is not = to RB management



# Water management (and water reform) is ALWAYS political.....

river + dike = Politic al